

Zoogocho Zapotec

Zoogocho Zapotec, or *Diža'xon*,^[3] is a Zapotec language of Oaxaca, Mexico.

It is spoken in San Bartolomé Zoogocho, Oaxaca, Santa María Yalina, Tabehua, and Oaxaca City.^[1]

As of 2013, about 1,500 "Zoogochenses" live in Los Angeles, California. Classes are held in the MacArthur Park neighborhood to preserve the Zoogocho Zapotec language.^[4]

The language is also known as Tabehua, Yalina, Zapoteco de San Bartolomé Zoogocho, and Zoogocho.^[5]

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Zoogocho Zapotec	
(San Bartolomé Zoogocho)	
<i>Diža'xon</i>	
Pronunciation	[dɪʒaʔˈʔon]
Native to	Mexico
Region	Northern Oaxaca
Native speakers	(1,400 cited ca. 1991) ^[1] (1,000 in Mexico) ^[1]
Language family	Oto-Manguean <ul style="list-style-type: none">Zapotecan<ul style="list-style-type: none">Zapotec<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sierra Norte<ul style="list-style-type: none">Zoogochoan<ul style="list-style-type: none">Zoogocho Zapotec
Dialects	Zoogocho <div></div> Yalina <div></div> Tabehua <div></div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	zpq
Glottolog	zoog1238 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/zoog1238) ^[2]

Phonology

Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	i	(u)
Mid	e	o
Open	a	

There are a total of five vowels in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec.^[6] The /u/ sound is used in loanwords.^[6] Phonation types include: VV, VhV, V'. VV stands for double vowels that produce a creaky voice, vowels which include an h in between them produce a breathy sounds such as in the word yáhà, and vowels such as V' are checked vowels.^[6]

Tones

Tones include high, mid, low, rising and falling.^[6] Lower tonal qualities are seen more commonly in breathy tones, while checked vowels have a higher tone quality.^[6] Although it's common for breathy to have a lower tones and checked vowels commonly have higher tones, this is considered a distinct phenomenon and tone can't be predicted based on phonation types.^[6]

Example: yáhà'weapon'

Stress

In Zoogocho Zapotec, stress is most commonly found on the penultimate syllable of a stem.^[6] Stress is not found in words that are made of more than one root, in this situation, the stress(accent) will fall on the second root.^[6]

Example: *Niihe* 'nixtamal' ; *Yeten* 'the tortilla'

Syllable Structure

(C)CV(V)(C)(C), there are no restrictions on phonation type on the vowels in this type of syllable set up.^[6]

Consonants

		<u>Labial</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Retroflex</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Labio- velar</u>	<u>Uvular</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Plosive</u>	voiceless	p	t			k	kʷ		ʔ
	voiced	b	d			g			
<u>Affricate</u>	voiceless			tʃ					
	voiced			dʒ					
<u>Fricative</u>	voiceless		s	ʃ	ʂ				
	voiced		z	ʒ	ʐ			ʁ	
<u>Nasal</u>	voiced	m	n						
	voiceless		ɳ						
<u>Rhotic</u>			(r)						
<u>Lateral</u>	voiced		l						
	voiceless		ɭ						
<u>Approximant</u>				j			w		

A few sounds also occur in loanwords from Spanish: /f/, /r/, /r/, /ɲ/, /x/, /rr/[r], /ɲ/[ɲ], and /j/[x]. ^[6]

Morphology

Nominal Morphology

Nominal means to be categorized in a group of nouns and adjectives, the morphology occurs in a noun phrase.

^[6](1) x-migw=a'

poss-friend=1sg

‘my friend’

(2) x-kuzh lalo

poss-pig lalo

‘Lalo’s pig’

(3) xtaobe'

x-dao=be'

poss-corn.tassel=3inf

‘his corn tassel’

Possession

Possession is indicated by placing the possessor or possessive pronoun after the item possessed (Inherent possession is the items being possessed) which is marked prenominally with prefix *x-*, the possessed nominal then is developed by a pronominal clitic or noun phrase. ^[6]

Pronominal Clitic

Or noun phrase is pronounced like an affix. Clitics play a syntactic role at the phrase level.

Verbal Morphology

No tense in this language. Zoogocho Zapotec relies on 'temporal particles' *za*, *ba*, *na*, *gxe*, or *neghe*.

Primary Aspect

Events that are still occurring, occurred, or will occur over a period of time. The **continuative aspect** of the examples is *dx-*.

- (13) **dx-e-ban-e'** yogo zhaha
cont-freq-wake=3f every day
'She wakes up every day.'

- (14) bi **dx-aog** zxoana
what cont-eat Juan
'What is Juan eating?'^[6]

The **completive aspect** is usually marked as *b-*, *gw-*, *gud-*, or *g-*. This aspect reflects the completion of the event occurred.

- (18) **b-e-ban=e'**
comp-freq-wake=3f
'She used to wake up.'

- (19) ga **gud-ao=be'** yet
where comp-eat=3inf tortilla
'Where did he eat the tortilla?'^[6]

The **potential aspect** refers to an event that has not yet happened or an event that has not been specified. This aspect is marked by *gu-* or *gw-*.

- (22) **gw-e-ban=e'**
pot-freq-wake=3f
'She will wake up.'

- (23) dx-bez=a' **w-aow** bidao yeth

cont-hope=1sg pot-eat child tortilla

‘I hope the kid eats the tortilla.’

(24) bate’ **y-egh=o’** nis

when pot-drink=2s water

‘When are you going to drink water?’^[6]

The **stative aspect** is referred to as the prefix *n-* or by nothing at all. This aspect has multiple uses, such as, expressing the states and conditions and habitual meaning.

(28) **m-ban=a’**

stat-live=1sg

‘I am alive.’

(29) kuzh la n-dxe=be’ ke?

pig focus stat-carry=3sginf no

‘He’s carrying a pig, right?’

(30) naked gud-itgh=le kate **n-ak=le** bidao=na’

how comp-play=2pl when stat-be=2pl child=det

‘How did you all use to play when you were children?’

(31) Maria n-ak-dx=e’ benhe zxen ka xoan

Maria hab-be-more=3f person large than Juan

‘Maria is larger than Juan.’^[6]

Table 4.1 Conjugation in gw-

	Conjugation in gw-
Potential	gw-
Completive	b-
Continuative	dx-
Stative	n-

Orthography

Dillawalhall Zapotec Alphabet

a, b, ch, chh, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, ll, lh, m, n, nh, o, p, r, rh, s, sh, t, u, w, x, xh, y, z. ^[6]

Vowels

A/a, E/e, I/i, O/o	A'/a', E'/e', I'/i', O'/o'	A'A, a'a, E'E, e'e, I'I, i'i O'O/u'u
Ba: Tumba De: ceniza Bi: No, negación Do: mecate (con u para nuevas generaciones)	La': Oaxaca Ye': enfermedad de la piel Li': aguijón Yo': casa	Za'a: elote Ze'e: pared Zi'i: está pesado Yo'o: vamos

[6]

Consonants

B/b Beb: ceniza Bid: chinche	CH/ch chop: dos Bach: ya	CHH/chh Chhak: algo que se está haciendo Nhachh: entonces Chho': tos	D/d Da: ven De: ceniza Déd: lejos Dé: hay dud
F/f Yej fre: floripondio	G/g Ga: 9 Bgab: escalera Go: camote Nhaga': mi oreja	J/j Jed: gallina Bej: pozo Jia: gallo Yetj: caña	K/j Ka': así Beko': perro Ki: así Nhake': es Nhaka': soy
L/l Lao: lazo de penca de maguey Bel: culebra Bél: pescado Lí: cierto, verdadero	LL/ll Lli': abajo, al sur Lla: día Bell: tigre Yill: cicatriz	LH/lh Lhao (rhao): tu nombre Lhillo' (rhillo'): tu casa Lhe' (rhe'): tú Zilh (zirh): por la mañana	M/m (hay pocas palabras) Mechho: dinero Llome (llom): canasta Dam: tecolote
N/n Na': hoy, ahora Ne': ten Bene': persona	NH/nh Nhi: aquí Nhile: nixtamal Nha': ahí Nholhe: mujer Bnha': lávate Benhi': claridad	P/p (pocas palabras) Padioxh: saludo Tap: 4 Pita': arcoiris	R/r (pocas palabras, se usa para escribir préstamos del español) Rob: arroba Ros: rosa, arroz Rós: Rosa
RH/rh (Existen pocas palabras.	S/s Sib: alto, refiriéndose a casa, pared, árbol.	SH/sh Shi: 10 Sha': cazuela	T/t Tap: 4 To: 1

<p>Niños y jóvenes actualmente la usan en lugar de LH/lh.</p> <p>Por lo que lo pueden escribir con esta letra aunque lo pronuncien con RH)</p> <p>Rhiz: pequeño Rhito: Margarita</p>	<p>Se usa también chhá' (arriba)</p> <p>Sa'o: pedazos de vidrio</p> <p>Bes: riega (objetos)</p> <p>Bsa': raspa o pon en movimiento algo</p> <p>Nhis: agua</p>	<p>Shod (shud): zopilote</p> <p>Gash: Amarillo</p> <p>Bsha': cambia</p>	<p>Bat: cuándo</p> <p>Btao: maíz aposcahuado</p>
<p>W/w</p> <p>Wí: naranja</p> <p>Wag: leña</p> <p>Wekoell: Músico</p> <p>Weya': Danza</p> <p>Tawa': mi abuela</p> <p>Wenllin: trabajador</p>	<p>X/x</p> <p>Xjollo': Zoogocho</p> <p>Xao: tu papá</p> <p>Xop: 6</p> <p>Bex: tomate</p> <p>Bxin: aura</p> <p>Bxide': estropajo</p>	<p>XH/xh</p> <p>Khiko': Tu perro</p> <p>Xhis: barañas</p> <p>Bxhidw: beso</p> <p>Khiga': jícara</p> <p>Xop: 6</p>	<p>Y/y</p> <p>Ya: fierro</p> <p>Yag: árbol</p> <p>Beye': hielo</p> <p>Laya': mi diente Yade: Yaté</p>
<p>Z/z</p> <p>Za: frijol</p> <p>Beza': zorra</p> <p>Nhez: camino</p> <p>Bzinha': ratón</p>			

[6]

Syntax

Sentence Structure

Zoogocho Zapotech uses Verb Subject Object sentence structure. It is possible to use Object Verb Subject, and Subject Verb Object but they only occur in special situations.

Sentence Structure

Verb Subject Object (VSO)	Object Verb Subject (OVS)	Subject Verb Object (SVO)
dx-aogo be'ko' yet	yet dx-aogo be'ko'	be'ko'=n' dx-aogo yet
cont-eat dog tortilla	tortilla cont-eat dog	dog=det cont-eat tortilla
'The dog is eating tortillas.'	'Tortillas, the dog is eating.'	'It's the dog that's eating tortillas.'

Noun Phrases

Adjective-Noun Order: The ordering of adjectives and nouns.

When asked to cite adjectives in isolations native speakers will invariably put *da* the inanimate classifier in front of the adjective.

Da is used as an inanimate classifier, *bi* is a classifier for small things and *be* is an animate classifier. These three classifiers can be used in sentences when agreeing with the head noun. The reason behind the conditioning for this remains undetermined.

Plural Markers

Not always present in plural noun phrases, and plurality is either recovered from context or from verbal marking. *Ka* is used to mark a plural noun

Demonstratives

Demonstratives follow their nouns, and either appear by themselves as in or with a classifier as in.

Determiners

The determiner is a clitic which has three main variants; one which occurs following a non-nasal consonant as in is =en', one which occurs with words ending in n or nh is =na', as in , and, finally, the one which occurs after a vowel is =n or =na' in free variation as in . Determiners occur at the end of a noun phrase.

References

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3. Long & Cruz (1999)
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External links

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- OLAC resources in and about the Zoogocho Zapotec language (<http://www.language-archives.org/language/zpq>)

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